Chapter 3

Organization and Mission of the USASC

Headquarters, USASC is the Army's CONUS-based, worldwide signal force and service provider. It supports the CONUS-centric Army's force projection mission through its integrated, worldwide deployable theater tactical units, strategic and sustaining-base units, and global network and systems management. USASC also supports the Army's forward presence through its operator-based operation and maintenance of European, Korean, Pacific, Central America, and Southwest Asia strategic, theater tactical, and sustaining-base signal support systems and units.

USASC, TABLE OF ORGANIZATIONS AND EQUIPMENT (TOE) 11800A000

3-1. The USASC is the Army's senior, worldwide operational signal command providing strategic and operational (through MSCs) signal support both CONUS and outside continental United States (OCONUS). Figure 3-1 shows the USASC under the C2 of the US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). The USASC commander also serves as the Deputy Chief of Staff for command, control, communications, and computers (DCSC4) of FORSCOM. USASC TOE provides a deputy commander to oversee the DCSC4 functions, with the remainder of the DCSC4 staff on FORSCOM's personnel authorization documents.

3-2. The assigned missions of the USASC range from operational to strategic/ sustaining-base. The USASC is responsible for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the Army's portion of the DISN. Therefore, subcommands are required to provide operational reports to DISA as required in accordance with (IAW) DISA regulations on matters pertaining to the DISN. The USASC is responsible for supporting other US forces as directed or as formalized by interservice support agreements and JCS tasking. The USASC has Executive Agency missions to include, but not limited to:

- DSCS.
- Defense Red Switch Network (DRSN).
- Automatic digital network (AUTODIN) to Defense Message Switch (DMS).
- Defense Information Infrastructure [DII] (NIPRNET/SIPRNET).
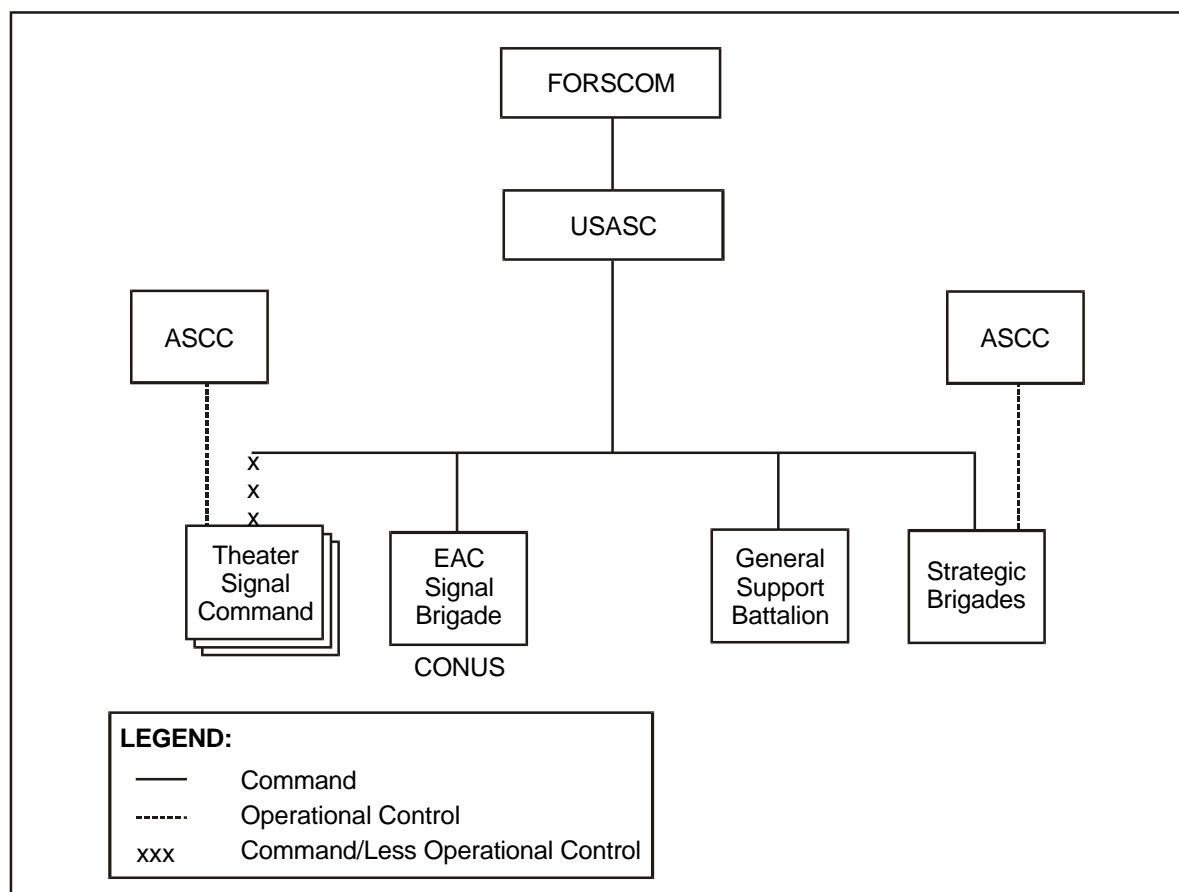- DII (microwave/fiber optics cable).

Figure 3-1. USASC's C2 Relationship

3-3. In today's world environment, the USASC provides signal support in support of MOOTW. The USASC must be flexible and versatile enough to provide support to US national interests worldwide.

3-4. The USASC is structured in two entities: rear and forward. The rear section, lead by the commanding general (CG), is expected to remain in CONUS and provide the expertise, guidance, and command to units forward deployed. The forward section, under the deputy commander, is deployed in those contingencies other than a major theater war (MTW). It will provide the necessary signal expertise or augmentation to a corps-based JTF or JFLCC not supported by a TSC.

MOOTW

3-5. In MOOTW outside a TSC's AOR, USASC performs the warfighter information responsibility at the operational level for all US forces as assigned. The support is provided by the forward element of the USASC. The forward element commands and controls all EAC signal elements deployed to MOOTW AOR.

MAJOR THEATER WAR

3-6. The primary mission of the USASC is the command of its MSC, the TSC that supports the ASCC. The TSC is under the OPCON of the ASCC. The commander of the TSC also serves as the G6 of the ASCC. The TSC commands and controls all assigned EAC signal units in theater. The USASC provides general support to the TSC in the TSC's support role for the ASCC and the ARFOR commander's concept of operations and priorities. The USASC also provides DISN restoration support and tactical signal augmentation to the TSC, using CONUS-based tactical, strategic, and power projection platforms assets. See Appendix A for detailed information on this command.

3-7. The USASC–

- Provides the organizational structure and professional and technical personnel to staff a headquarters for support of an Army signal command.
- Provides C2 and supervision of all assigned and attached personnel.
- Commands and controls the Army portion of the DISN.
- Performs Army administrative functions over all assigned or attached units, as directed.
- Maintains a deployable power projection capability to support the US national security interests.
- Provides advice and assistance to supported commands and/or HN organizations.
- Plans, coordinates, and integrates, signal support for a joint campaign or MOOTW, when directed.
- Provide a deployable J6/JFLCC staff element to a JTF.
- Maintains the capability to augment a TSC.
- Plans for and coordinates EAC Signal Reserve Component Training, as directed
- Fulfills the DA's assigned Executive Agency responsibilities.
- Advises the Commander, FORSCOM on all communications issues and all signal support issues.
- Executes protection of Army networks through the TSC network operation center and the co-located regional computer emergency response team (RCERT), with land information warfare activity (LIWA).

USASC SIGNAL BATTALION (COMPOSITE) GENERAL SUPPORT (GS)

3-8. This CONUS-based GS battalion, a subordinate unit to the USASC, provides communications support to strategic, sustaining-base, and theater/tactical brigades as tasked by the USASC. Figure 3-2 shows the organization of the USASC Signal Battalion (Composite). It contains unique, one of a kind units or single functional units. These units are modularized to allow deployment of teams to forward-presence areas supporting MTW or

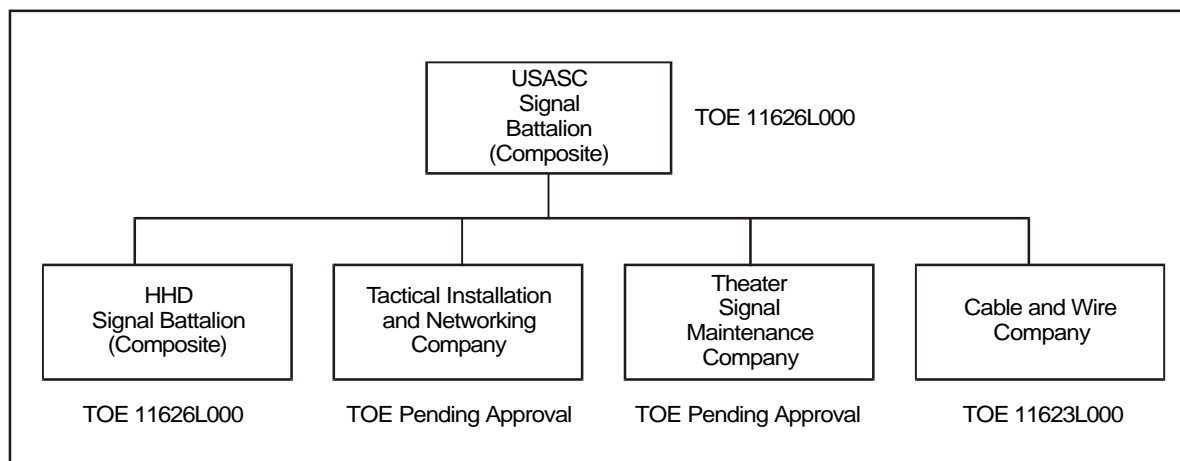MOOTW. The battalion/company headquarters could be deployed to a MTW, if required.

Figure 3-2. USASC Signal Battalion (Composite) Structure

HHD SIGNAL BATTALION (COMPOSITE), TOE 11626L000

3-9. This unit's mission is to provide C2 of assigned or attached units logistics support and internal security to the headquarters.

3-10. This unit–

- Provides C2, staff planning, and supervision of a signal battalion, consisting of two to five companies.
- Maintains a consolidated property book for assigned units.
- Supplements an assigned unit with food service and motor maintenance support.
- Provides religious support for the battalion.
- Provides a unit maintenance technician (light), who is responsible for ensuring that maintenance is correctly performed in the unique communications companies.

TACTICAL INSTALLATION AND NETWORKING (TIN) COMPANY, TOE PENDING APPROVAL

3-11. The mission of the TIN company is to deploy in support of warfighting CINCs, ASCC, and TSC commanders to provide immediate DISN installation and restoration, tactical automation, network installation, and information system support to their deployed headquarters. The mission is tailored and scaled to provide contingency support and systems integration to sustaining-base, strategic, and theater tactical C4 information systems.

3-12. This organization supports the combatant commander and his staff's initial signal needs. It deploys in teams, sections, or multifunctional platoons to provide communications, automation, VTC, and official mail/distribution support. This unit is able to restore or install critical pieces of the DISN, which include the Defense Switched Network (DSN) and DSCS. It brings

software application expertise, network installation, network administration, and information system security support to the battlefield.

3-13. This unit must be trained, equipped, and prepared to deploy anywhere in the world to support a wide range of information requirements. It serves as a springboard for organic theater communications and information systems providers, assisting in the integration of reinforcing signal forces for the warfighting commander. The TIN company is organized to assist the gaining command in three main areas of information system support: automation, network installation, and DISN restoration. Figure 3-3 shows the organization of a TIN company.
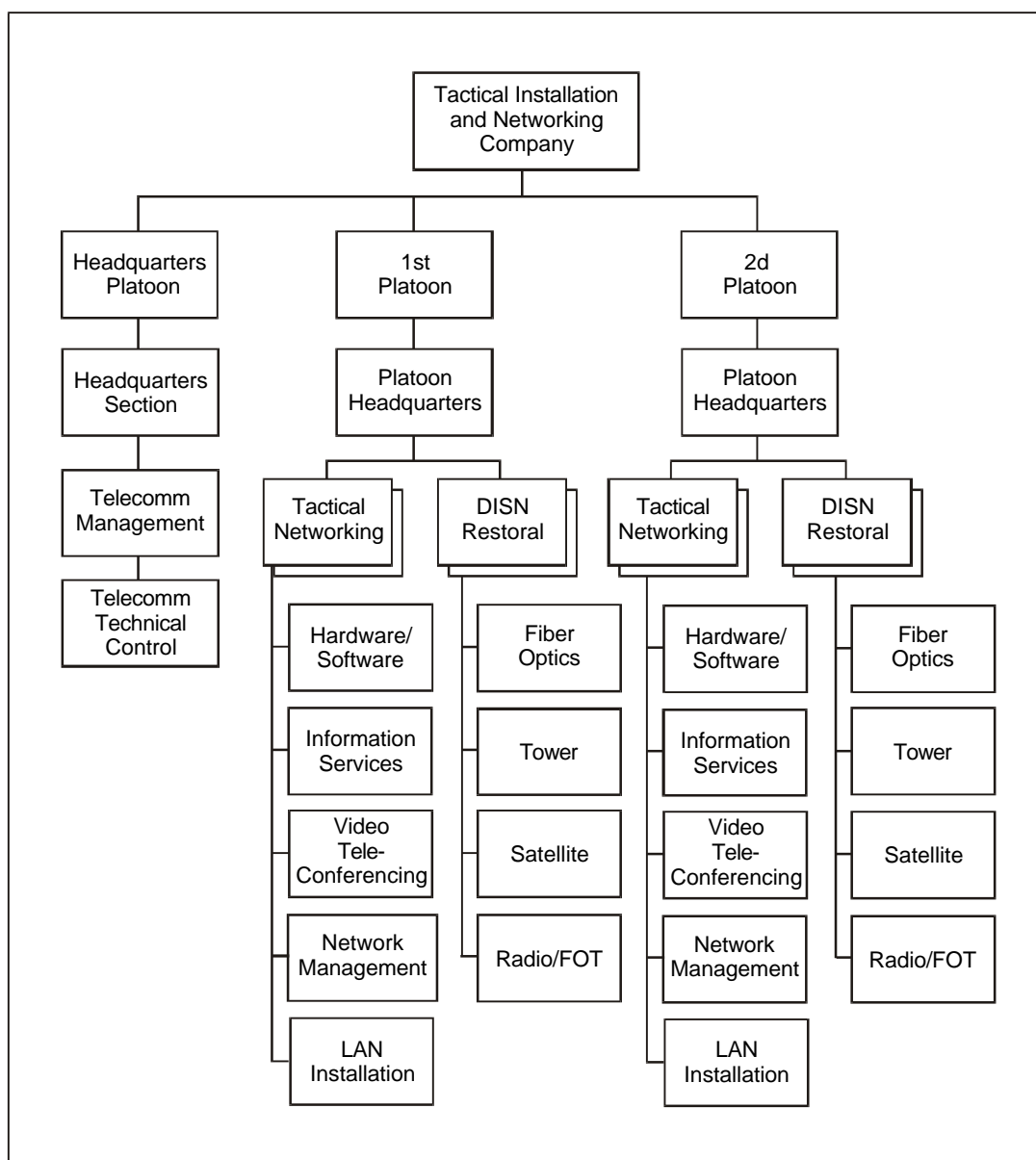

Figure 3-3. TIN Company

Services Provided

3-14. **Automation Support.** The TIN company provides–
- Government-off-the shelf (GOTS) hardware/software.
- Commercial-off-the shelf (COTS) hardware/software.
- System integration.
- VTC systems.
- Information system security (ISS) support.
- Official mail/distribution.

3-15. **Network Installation Support**. The TIN company provides–
- LAN/WAN installation and initialization.
- System administration and analysis.
- Administrator training and network hand-over.

3-16. **DISN Restoration**. The TIN company provides–
- Cable installation.
- Satellite installation.
- Radio system and fiber-optic terminal (FOT) installation.
- Tower installation.

Limitations

3-17. Deployed modules of this unit will not possess life support or administrative capabilities. They will depend on the gaining command for–
- Health, finance, legal, food, and transportation service support.
- Personnel administration.
- Billeting.
- Chaplain assistance.
- Nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) decontamination.

3-18. Some ground transportation assets are required if this unit is deployed in whole. Rotary wing support will be necessary to provide automation services to dispersed sites.

3-19. This organization is limited by available technology to support initial headquarters messaging requirements. With the fielding of the tactical portion of the DMS, this organization brings application expertise to the supported headquarters. Team members are trained on:
- DMS architecture.
- DMS connectivity.
- DMS user agents (UA).
- Directory user agents (DUA).
- Message transfer agents (MTA).

3-20. Team members must be able to support initial DMS messaging capabilities for the deployed headquarters.

3-21. This organization lacks organic electrical, network, and switch engineers. It relies on parent unit staffs for technical and engineering support in areas such as planning, O&M, and contingency technical support. This limitation can be overcome by a thorough planning phase, which accounts for this unit and includes the aforementioned personnel as required.

3-22. Initial audio/visual capabilities are restricted to VTC and access to commercial news services. With the fielding of Global Broadcast System (GBS) technologies, this unit will have the technical ability to install and provide the integrated satellite broadcast services offered by GBS.

THEATER SIGNAL MAINTENANCE COMPANY (TSMC), TOE PENDING APPROVAL

3-23. Maintenance is the key to effective EAC signal support. To provide reliable communications, the EAC signal brigades tasked with the mission for theater signal support requires a ready and reliable maintenance unit. The TSMC provides maintenance for–

- TRI-TAC communications and electronic major end items and sub-assemblies.
- Environmental control units.
- MSE assemblages assigned to EAC signal brigades.
- Nondevelopmental items.
- COMSEC/controlled cryptographic items (CCI).

3-24. In addition, this unit provides direct support for power generation units and automated data processing equipment (ADPE) and provides back-up direct support overflow maintenance for TRI-TAC communications equipment.

SIGNAL COMPANY, CABLE AND WIRE, TOE 11623L000

3-25. The cable and wire company's modular platoons and teams–

- Lay cable and wire between major headquarters and subordinate units.
- Provide cable and wire support from multichannel radio sites to terminating or switching equipment.
- Provide cable and wire connectivity between area signal nodes and theater communications systems as tasked by the USASC and required by the ASCC or other major commanders.

US ARMY NETWORK ENGINEERING TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITY (USANETA)

3-26. The USANETA, a subordinate unit of the USASC, is comprised of four directorates: Army Network and Systems Operations Center (ANSOC), Direct Support Engineering Directorate (DSED), Army Telecommunications Office (ATO), and Information Technology Integration Directorate (ITID). Figure 3-4 illustrates the USANETA structure.
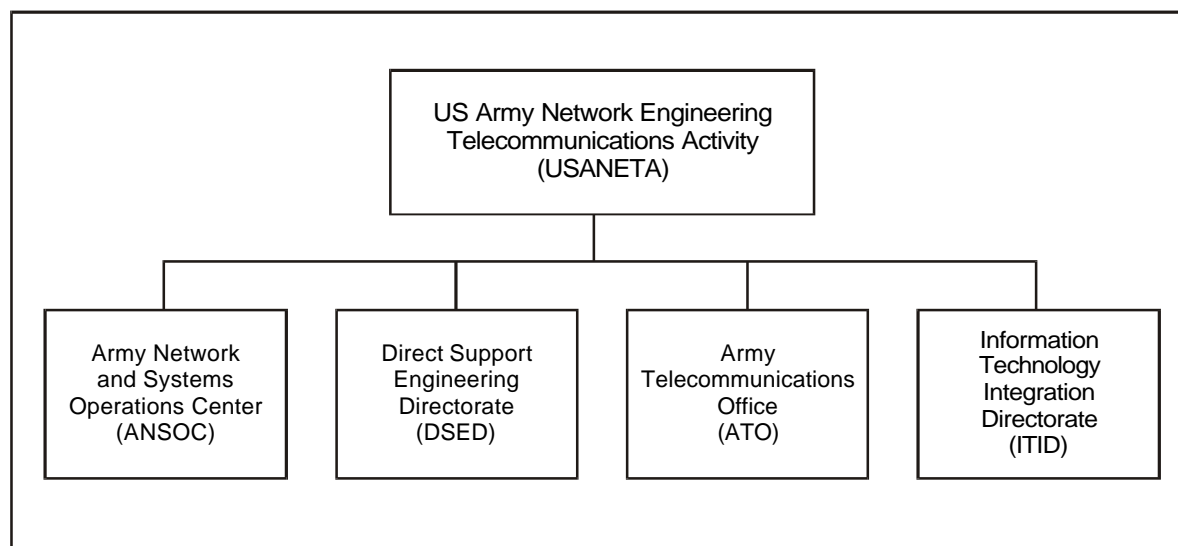
Figure 3-4. USANETA Structure

ARMY NETWORK AND SYSTEMS OPERATIONS CENTER

3-27. ANSOC provides worldwide operational and technical support to networks and systems across the tactical, strategic, and sustaining-base environments. The operational concept is to use advanced network and systems management (NSM) technologies in support of the warfighter in today's split-base environment. The mission is performed in cooperation with the following other service providers:

- Directorate of Information Management (DOIM) at the CONUS installations.
- Tactical signal officers at the EAC and echelons corps and below (ECB) levels.
- DISA and commercial wide area network (WAN) managers.

3-28. Responsibilities are within the confines of USASC's mission as the Army's network manager, with primary focus on network and system assets located on Army installations or within the tactical environment.

DIRECT SUPPORT ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE

3-29. DSED provides an information systems engineering force with worldwide deployment capability to support FORSCOM units in the planning, integration, implementation, and O&M of C4 systems. On order, this unit provides contingency information systems engineering support to warfighting CINCs.

ARMY TELECOMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

3-30. ATO assists commanders in defining and developing long-haul and short-haul telecommunication requirements and evaluates service requests for technical adequacy, applicability, and cost effectiveness. It provides technical and financial regulatory oversight certification of leased

requirements, serving as the interface between Army customers, service providers, and DISA.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION DIRECTORATE

3-31. ITID is responsible for implementing projects on a worldwide basis for USASC and USASC-supported AORs. It develops engineering, acquisition, installation, and testing and quality assurance tasks, and tracks the execution of these tasks to ensure they meet cost, performance, and schedule parameters. An integrated logistics team documents, acquires, coordinates, and tracks the acquisition of project BOM. A deployable installation support element performs site and facility surveys and installs, de-installs, restores, and upgrades C4 systems for USASC and FORSCOM customers. The training team teaches basic installation procedures, including wiring, cabling, and fiber optics. The directorate maintains the capability to deploy installation teams for contingency operations.